

Gazette of the United States

EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 41 of Vol. V.]

WEDNESDAY, January 29, 1794.

[Whole No. 499.]

Peale's Museum,

HAS lately received a number of articles; among which are the following: That remarkable bird called the Cut-water, or fish-eater-bird; The Avocette, commonly called the Shoe-maker, because of its bill resembling a crooked awl; The Long-legs, commonly called the Black-bet, having perhaps the longest legs, in proportion to the size of the bird, of any of the feathered tribe—The Storm-finch, commonly called mother Cary's chicken—The Seafallow, and various Gulls; besides a variety of Cranes, Curlews, Snipes, &c.

The skull of a Whale and one of its Vertebrae. An Indian hatchet made of chert; It is curious that those unimproved wild people, having very little knowledge of the arts, and being ignorant even of the existence of iron and steel, should be able to form such hard substances into fanciful forms as this, and other Indian manufactures now in the Museum.

A lignified Quince: The specimen shews what a remarkable effect a dry warm situation has on fruit. It is now about 8 years since it was gathered; and it was a real quince, now become wood, at least in appearance.

Presented by Mrs. Maiton of Charlestown, S. C.—a tool used by the Otaheites in making their bark cloth, by pounding the bark on this instrument of wood, it produces the ribs which resemble threads: the perfectly straight and equal lines made in this extreme hard wood, by men without the use of iron, are curious & wonderful.

Also, a bone made of grass, part of the rigging of a vessel of Kamikaka.

Presented by Dr. Hall, of Lewis-town, a Squid in spirits: when this fish was found, a number of bones were appended to strings or ligaments that projected from the front of its head, which occasioned a conjecture, as it is not furnished with sufficient fins to resist the violence of the tide and currents, that it fastened with these ligaments on whatever it found at the bottom; so that the bones answered the purpose of anchors and the ligaments of a glutinous sticky nature, that of cables. Some of the bones are in the same place.

A collection of Minerals and other Fossils, are now displayed in drawers covered with glass, and in a mode which will secure them from derangement. To each specimen are affixed references to a book of descriptions. This management of specimens of the Fossil kingdom, renders this part of the Museum very convenient and satisfactory, and great attention will be paid to the systematical order of them, and in making the necessary essays of each: Also in giving in a concise manner, the various uses they are applied to; thereby rendering them the more interesting to the public.

A Living Elk, of a years old, is just received. By the account which Moul. Buffon gives of the Elk, it appears that he was not acquainted with this American animal; he particularly omits all notice of the curious apertures adjoining the eyes of this Elk.

Complaints having been made that the Southern subscribers for this Gazette do not receive it, till the intelligence has been anticipated by papers previously received by other persons; they are informed that the regulations at the Post-Office in this city require that Printers should deposit their papers there, the day preceding the departure of the mail; newspapers being, on account of their bulk, sent by the stages, which set off several hours before the mail is closed, occasions this arrangement, for the winter.

Persons at a distance who wish to receive this Gazette, are informed that the terms of subscription cannot be dispensed with.—One half of the subscription money, for the half-weekly paper lately printed and circulated by the Editor to all parts of the Union, is yet due, either from the subscribers, or collectors—and as the publication of a daily paper is attended with a heavy expense—however solicitous the Printer may be to disseminate intelligence, it will appear, that persisting in his former plan of sending his Gazette to every person who writes for it, without securing the subscriptions will prove ruinous in the extreme.

The Editor most earnestly requests those who are indebted for his late publication, to make immediate payment—particularly those who have received the arrears from subscribers.—Some will recollect that repeated assurances on this point, have not been realized.

The Subscriptions for this Paper are rapidly increasing. Upwards of Five Hundred are struck off daily.

Advertising favors from the friends and patrons of the Publication, are respectfully solicited.

Just published,
THE

United States Register, For the Year 1794.

Containing,

A CALENDAR, with the necessary tables fitted to the latitude of the principal towns in the United States; situation, extent, population and GOVERNMENT U. S.

SUPREME EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, JUDICIARY,

List of Counsellors admitted to practise in the Supreme Court.

Do. of Attorneys, Do. EXECUTIVE BRANCHES,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Ministers and Consuls of the United States in foreign nations.

Do. of foreign nations resident in the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, Principals and Clerks of the respective offices,

Commissioners of Loans, Officers of the Customs, with their respective districts and ports,

Officers of the Excise, with their respective districts and surveys,

List of dutiable articles, &c. Abstract from the revenue laws, Statement of the public debt,

— of Light-houses, — of appropriations for the support of Government.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, Secretary's office, Accountants,

Monthly pay, &c. of the army. MINT ESTABLISHMENT,

Officers, Abstract from the laws relating to coinage.

POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT, Officers, Abstract from the law establishing the office.

List of post towns, with their respective distances as established by the Post-Master General.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE of the principal towns in the United States and their vicinity.

BANKS, United States, North America, State banks with their capitals.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS, American Philosophical Society, &c. American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

NATIONAL MANUFACTORY at Paterson, N. J.

SESSIONS OF THE COURTS of the United States.

WESTERN TERRITORY. STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Abstract from the constitution of each state Principal officers, executive, legislative and judiciary.

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Foreign Intelligence,

By late Arrivals at New-York,

CONTINUED.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Saturday, Nov. 16, 1793.

WHITEHALL, November 14.

The dispatch of which the following is an extract, was this morning received at the office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Secretary of State for the home department.

TOULON, October 3.

SIR,

IN my dispatch of the 24th September, I had the honor to inform you that the enemy had been more active than previous to that period; they occasionally cannonaded our different posts, and had approached bodies of men to various points to attract our attention. On the 30th September, at night, they entered upon a daring and desperate project that met with a most unaccountable success, which fortunately was not of long duration. The post of Faron being the point at which the enemy determined to make an attack to render themselves masters of Toulon; they carried their design into execution on the night of the 30th September. The picket of sixty men being driven from the Par de la Musique, about day break, retired to the redoubt of Faron which they found abandoned by the Spanish garrison that had been placed in it. The enemy sometime after took possession of the redoubt and of the whole summit of this almost inaccessible mountain. By the possession of the redoubt of Faron, their communication was open with La Valette and with Le Garde, where the head quarters of General Gravina are established; from both which places they received considerable reinforcements. The fort of Faron which is below the redoubt, having made the signal of being pressed by the enemy and in want of immediate succour, Governor Elphinstone aided Capt. Torrion with 92 men of the 30th regiment to the garrison of that post. At about 7 o'clock in the morning of the 1st October the report came to Toulon that the enemy was in possession of the whole summit of the mountain of Faron. The absolute necessity of an immediate attack of this post being obvious, the most practicable means of regaining the summit of the mountain in the face of an enemy, who were hourly receiving reinforcements, and who were prepared for their defence, became the only subject of discussion. Admiral Gravina, Brigadier General Sealeads of the Spanish troops, Brigadier General Prince de Pignatelli commanding the Neapolitan troops, Lieut. Col. Chevalier de Revel, Governor Godal, Elphinstone and myself, having assembled at the Government House, and having consulted intelligent persons acquainted with the possible access to the Mountain on the side of Toulon, it was determined to make the attempt on the western side. The troops of the garrison having been assembled on parade during the time of our deliberation, I detached Capt. Buresford of the 69th regiment with 50 men, to fort Faron, to co-operate under the command of Governor Elphinstone in case any opportunity should offer of making a diversion on the side of the redoubt of Faron, in favour of our main attack, if we should be so fortunate as to reach the summit of the Mountain, which is 1,718 feet above the level of the sea.

The British troops upon guard at the gate of the town, having been relieved, I was enabled to collect 250 British rank and file, to which I added 140 chasseurs, and 165 grenadiers, of the Piedmontese troops (the remainder being dispersed in distant parts.) This corps composed the column under my command, destined to ascend the face of the mountain from the fort of Grand St. Antoine. (I had also ordered 500 Neapolitan troops of the regt. de Bourgoigne, to join my column; but from the difference of language, some mistake occurred in the delivery of the orders, and those troops did not join me.) The column of Admiral Gravina, which took its route towards the Vallon de Valdourdin, to ascend by that pass, was composed of two companies of Piedmontese, chasseurs, 183 Spanish rank and file, and 400 Neapolitan grenadiers, and a detachment of 100 men of the regt. de Bourgoigne; brigadier general Sguierdo and Pignatelli, went with this column.

The two columns marched from Toulon at 8 o'clock. At the redoubt of Grand St. Antoine, I formed the troops under my command, in alternate battalions of British and Piedmontese, directing them to keep in small platoons, as nearly in a line as possible, during their ascent, and to form to the first party that should arrive at the summit. An advanced party of 200 of the enemy, appeared at the top of the mountain, and gave their fire at a great distance, retiring immediately, and allowing the troops to gain the height with no other obstacle, than that which the rugged and almost perpendicular activity presented; the labour and fatigue of the ascent, being considerably increased by the great heat of the day. The column of General Gravina, gained the top of the mountain soon after us, without having met with any resistance. Capt. Moncrief, who led the right division of my column, pushed across the mountain, and possessed himself of the pass de la Musique, which had been abandoned by the enemy. The top of the mountain of Faron, is intersected by a succession of transversal heights, of steep ascent from the west, and rising successively to the easternmost extremity of the mountain, where the redoubt of Faron is placed.

We found the enemy drawn up on the front of this last ridge. The rock to the north, on the right of the position, taken by the enemy, ends in a precipice above the Vallon de Favours; the ground which lay between the right of the enemy and the column under my command, is a low ridge; forming the narrow head of a deep valley, which descends to the frontward, widening itself by a gradual turn to the eastward, so as to form a steep side to the left flank of the enemy's position, and ending on the flat summit of an interior ridge of the mountain directly above the town of Toulon.

The enemy were formed in a line on the front of the eminence, and within musket shot of our position. In front of the right of the enemy's principal line, and on the crest of the ridge which forms the head of the valley, they had an advanced guard of about 50 men; in the rear of their right flank, which did not reach up to the precipice, a body of about 200 men were placed on Escillon; a considerable body was placed on Potence behind the left of their line; and in front of their left flank was placed an advanced guard, similar to that on the right; in the rear half way between the redoubt and the first line, a strong column was placed in reserve; and the parapet of the redoubt was filled with men. The post of the enemy commanded very considerably over every part of the position which we were obliged to occupy.

The left column, under my command, arrived first in presence of the enemy. I placed the greatest part of it under cover of a rising ground, behind the narrow crest of the valley over which I was to pass, when the attack should be made. The column of General Gravina being soon after also in presence of the enemy, he formed his line on an height, which extended beyond the left of the enemy's position, and was separated from the height on which I had taken post by a branch of the great valley, running to the westward, and forming a dip between the posts occupied by our respective divisions. I immediately sent notice of our being in presence of the enemy (by an officer, who was obliged to make a considerable circuit) to Governor Elphinstone, who was at Fort Faron.

A brisk fire begun by the advanced posts of the enemy, took place at this time between them and General Gravina's line, and a fire also commenced on the side of Fort Faron by the corps under the command of Col. del Porto, against the Potence, (or return line) of the enemy's position, which could not however, at that time, produce its effects, and was soon after very judiciously discontinued. As I could plainly perceive from the post I occupied, that no impression could be made from a fire across the deep part of the valley, and that there was a defect in the disposition of the enemy's left, I went to the right, to communicate my observations to Gen. Gravina; and it was then agreed that the corps under the command of that general should descend, by its right, into the valley, and march, under cover of the ascent on the left of the enemy, to attack them on that flank, which they had injudiciously placed upon the extreme summit of the hill, so as not to have the command of the whole descent as they might have had, by placing themselves a little below the brow. It was agreed also, that the left column under my command, should endeavor to attract the attention of the enemy during this movement, and that when Gen. Gravina should have attained a certain point, I should move forward, and the general attack be made. On my return to the left (General Gravina having already begun his movement) I produced my whole force to the view of the enemy. The operation answered our utmost wish.

The enemy marched reinforcements to the right of their line, and appeared in expectation of an immediate attack from my column. During this period Gen. Gravina proceeded down the valley, and came unperceived up the side of the hill occupied by the enemy; the line of march round this steep and rocky ascent being explored, with infinite intrepidity and judgment, by Sergeant Moreno, of the Spanish marines, and 3 soldiers of his corps to within pistol shot of the enemy's line.

The whole crest of the mountain of Faron being a hard grey rock, without vegetation and in some parts broken into sharp and loose pieces, which render walking very difficult, the march of General Gravina's column was necessarily slow. As soon as he got upon the point agreed upon, the British of my column, led by Captain Moncrief, of the 11th regiment, and preceded by Thomas Graham Esq. of Balgeroon, (a gentleman of indepen-

dent fortune) who was attracted to Toulon by the extraordinary event of its being in our possession, to whose abilities on every occasion here, and to whose distinguished and exemplary gallantry on this occasion, the service has been infinitely indebted; and the Piedmontese chaffeurs, led by lieutenant-colonel the Chevalier de Revel advanced in two columns, supported by the Piedmontese grenadiers, under colonel the Comte de Forax, the ridge being too narrow to admit of a line.

A very heavy fire from the greatest part of the enemy's line checked our progress for a short period at somewhat less than half the way, between the ground from which we had advanced and the enemy's post. Here a continued fire was kept up between the enemy and the British Piedmontese troops under every disadvantage on our part of the most exposed and confined situation. The column of General Gravina in mean time advanced in excellent order, under cover of the hill; the two companies of Piedmontese chaffeurs, with the Neapolitan grenadiers and Spanish troops advancing with a regular progress, and well supported fire, towards the left of the enemy's line, whilst the detachment from fort Faron, under Colonel Comte de Porto, recommended their attack which they made a real one, instead of a mere diversion, as at first intended.

At this instant the advanced part of General Gravina's column having nearly gained the brow of the hill, I perceived the fet of the enemy's line begin to waver and crowd together, and ordered the British and Piedmontese under my command to rush forward, which they did with the utmost spirit and alacrity, under a heavy and galling fire of the enemy, which, however, was of very short duration, for the whole line of the enemy, with their different corps of reserve, (400 of their troops having abandoned the redoubt before the conclusion of the action) were thrown into confusion, and the rout became general; several were killed in the pursuit, but a very considerable number indeed were quite destroyed by pressing each other over the precipice in their flight. Fifty-seven of their dead were collected, without descending into the valley to which they fell from the precipice. An officer and fifty prisoners were taken, and, by accounts received from deserters, but one quarter of their original number have rejoined their forces. The most moderate calculation upon the accounts of the prisoners and deserters, states their numbers to have been from 1800, to 2000 men, all troops of the line, and the flower of La Bar's army.

Our loss has been inconsiderable, compared to the difficulty and hazard of the enterprise; I have to regret the loss of Lieutenant the Chevalier Falbar, of the Piedmontese Chaffeurs, a gallant active and intelligent young officer, who was killed at the commencement of the first attack made by my column.

The whole army heard with regret that General Gravina, in the course of his able and spirited exertions at the head of the Neapolitan grenadiers, received a wound in the leg, which obliged him to retire from the field; I am happy however, to add, that the wound is not likely to be attended with any serious consequences; his place was ably supplied by the courage and conduct of Brigadier General Chevalier Squierdo and Prince Pignatelli. The chief loss has fallen upon the column under my command, from the very exposed situation in which the attack was necessarily made, and where the British and Piedmontese justified the mutual confidence which each seemed to repose in the steady support of the other.

Indeed sir, I shall do injustice, were I to particularize any corps or any nation where all were so equally meritorious, not only in the intrepid firmness with which the whole of this brave body of men encountered the dangers of a difficult and almost desperate attempt, but for the patient fortitude with which they bore hunger, thirst and fatigue, the troops having received only a small portion of bread at the time they departed from out of the town, and being from the want of necessary supplies at Toulon without canteens, no officer or soldier had a drop of water to refresh himself with, during the space of 12 hours, in a laborious march up precipices supposed inaccessible, and over rugged rocks, exposed to the burning sun—I can only say, that the mutual esteem and applause, which the troops of the different nations so strongly manifest towards

each other, is the most honourable panegyric that can be bestowed upon them.

I have the honour to be, &c.

MULGRAVE,
Ad. Brig. Gen.

I enclose a copy of the account I received from Gov. Elphinstone of the attack made to the eastward from Fort Faron.

October 6.

Last night a reinforcement of 355 Piedmontese troops arrived from Sardinia. The second division of Neapolitan troops consisting of 2000 men is arrived in the harbour.

MULGRAVE.

La Malague, Oct. 4, 1793.
My Lord,

IN conformity to the plan fixed on for our joint operations, I went up to Fort Faron, and by shewing the head of different columns of the troops, kept the enemy constantly jealous of an immediate attack on the right, and kept up a well directed fire from three 12 pounders on the redoubt; but it was not only my opinion but that of all the officers commanding corps, that a direct attack in a work so situated and full of men was impracticable; I therefore ordered some parties of sixty men each, to be ready to climb up the hill the moment Gen. Gravina and your Lordship should advance on the top of the mountain, and a column of 200 to follow and support them, without sitting until they should arrive at the summit, and a part to turn the hill lower down on the right, to cut off or impede the retreat, and all the guns of the fort to fire about fifty yards in front of the troops, and to stop the moment I should make a signal. This plan was admirably executed, and I hope produced the best effect; Col. des Perella, colonel of the regiment of Majorca, distinguished himself much in conducting the attack, Captains Terrano of the 30th and Beresford of the 69th, had infinite merit for the intrepid manner they led their men up an almost inaccessible mountain, under a severe fire. The Commandant of the Neapolitan troops and Major Huftein of the regiment of Royal Louis were not less distinguished on this occasion, and the whole behaved with exemplary firmness. Lieutenant Alexander of the navy, and Capt. Dexter of the marines performed most material services by the well directed fire from the guns, on the enemy's troops and works.

I have the honor to be, &c.

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

January 20.

In committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions.

Mr. Lee spoke as follows:

The importance of the resolutions under consideration, is fully manifested both by the length and solemnity of the present discussion, and the universal solicitude which pervades our fellow-citizens. I have been deeply impressed with the awfulness of the present crisis: I have felt the magnitude of the subject before us. I have listened with attention to every thing which has been offered to our consideration. I have been informed, I have been instructed, I have been delighted. My mind which hesitated, has been enabled to form its decision: And though, Sir, it may be unnecessary after this declaration, to take up any of the time of the committee, I hope I shall meet with their pardon and indulgence, for soliciting a small portion of their attention. In the present jealous and censorious times, when it seems to have become fashionable, not more to enquire into the principles of measures, than into the motives of public agents; the task of explaining the reasons of his conduct, is necessarily imposed on every public servant, who does not wish to have his motives misinterpreted. But, Sir, notwithstanding I feel the necessity of explaining myself on the present occasion, both from the consideration I have mentioned, and to exhibit to my constituents (whose virtue, industry and value in society, claim every attention, from me, to their interests,) the reasons of my conduct; I should not ask the present indulgence, if the subject had been altogether placed in those lights, in which it most forcibly strikes my mind. And under this impression, Sir, I should be unworthy of the seat I hold here, and of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, if I withheld aught, which ap-

peared to me conducive to their interests, and the general welfare. Before I proceed to a detail of the particular considerations, which I mean to bring into the view of the committee. I hope I shall be pardoned, while I attempt to establish some general abstract principles, which appear to me important, to guide us in the present discussion: And though at first view, they may seem remote from the subject, I hope the committee will patiently attend me through the process of my reasonings, to those conclusions which will naturally result.

I consider, Mr. Chairman, human life as a system of expedients, whether viewed individually or collectively. Man as an individual, is ever in the pursuit of happiness, and is particularly occupied in applying those expedients which, under existing circumstances, are most likely to produce it. These he varies according to the changes in his own mind; and the obstacles which continually occur against his plans. Every day presents some new evil to be avoided, or some new good to be obtained: He avoids the one and pursues the other, by the best means which the state of things will afford. To do this, he will vary his means, suspend or accelerate the execution of his plans, as circumstances dictate. At all times he must be the best judge of them, and of what in any existing state of this, is necessary to his happiness. Man also, is a various animal. Hence the diversity of human character and of human pursuits. Each individual takes a different route to happiness; and being the best judge in his own case, has a right to do so.

Societies being the aggregates of individuals, are animated by the same principles: And in the great family of nations, as among individuals in a state of nature, each nation is the best judge of, and has a right to pursue, according to existing circumstances, those measures which it thinks necessary to its happiness. Every nation, therefore, has the capacity and the right, to form such a government, and enact such laws at every period of its existence, as the exigencies of its situation require. Of these it is the best judge, and no other nation has a right to interfere in the case. According to this principle, we have acted in the various changes that have taken place, in our political institutions. Other nations in all former ages, have exercised, and in all future ages, will continue to exercise the same right.

As the circumstances of individuals are various, a mode of life which will produce one man's happiness, may produce another man's misery. The circumstances and dispositions of nations, are as various as the circumstances and dispositions of individuals. And as among individuals, one mode of life and one system of pursuits, will not produce every man's happiness, so neither amongst nations, will one form of government and one system of laws, suit every society. Hence the diversity of governments, which have existed in all countries, and in all ages: And hence the revolutions and changes, which have been continually made in governments and laws, as the exigencies of things required them.

From these principles, I deduce the following conclusions: First,—That every nation has the capacity and the right at every period of its existence, to provide for its happiness, according to its own knowledge of its situations and interests. Second,—That therefore, the probability is, that every nation under the existing state of things, has that government and those laws, which are best adapted to its manners, and most consonant with its circumstances.

I will exemplify these characters—We know that the government of Turkey, would not suit us:—We do not know that our government would suit the Turks. Leaving the Turks to judge for themselves, as we judge for ourselves, the presumption is, that they have a government best suited to their manners and circumstances—We know we have a government best suited to our circumstances and our manners.

I will not attempt to detail those circumstances, which have given rise to the variety of governments, which now exist, and have existed in all the former ages of the world: On this subject, volumes have been written, and volumes might be written. I only mean to establish, that every nation, in every period of its existence, is the best judge of what is necessary to its happiness, and has those political institutions most adapted to its situation.

This is a true republican doctrine. It is founded on the capacity of the people to judge for themselves. We know that we have the capacity to judge for ourselves. We shall be proud and vain indeed, if we deny to other nations the capacity to judge for themselves. We have the government best suited to us—the presumption is, that other nations, have governments best suited to them. Therefore, in discussing our relations to other nations, I do not see the propriety of introducing the nature and principles of their political institutions. On a question like the present, the only proper enquiry is, whether our intercourse with any nation, has a tendency to add to the comfort, the wealth and the strength of the society: And not whether it has a tendency to alter and improve our social institutions; of these, the society in every period of its existence will always be the most competent judge. Viewing the principles I have stated, as irrefragable, being founded on the nature of man, the universal usage of nations, and our own practice. I will now turn my attention to some of the arguments which have been urged during the discussion.—In the course of my observations, I may occasionally apply the principles which I have established. I shall not go into a detail of commercial facts. This has been fully done, by persons more competent to the task:—the committee must be fully possessed of them. I shall only consider such observations, as involve important principles.

My colleague, (Mr. Madison) who introduced the resolutions, and he has been followed in the idea by every other gentleman who has spoken in support of them, said that the present government originated from the incapacity of the confederation, and of the individual states to regulate our commerce with foreign countries, and seemed to intimate that to counteract the restrictions of G. Britain with regard to our trade was the principal inducement to its adoption. Tho' I disapprove of applying to any source but itself for the interpretation of an instrument which was intended at all times to be its own expositor. I will go back with my colleague to those scenes which preceded, and induced the establishment of the present constitution. I shall go back with pleasure, because, being then in the infancy of my political life, I was witness to those first essays to regulate our commerce which his patriotism induced him to make, and which finally terminated in the establishment of our present happy government.

I say, sir, I was witness to his exertions—not I only, Mr. Chairman, but all America, has been witness to his exertions. We all know the share he had in forming the present constitution and promoting its adoption. I know that the convention at Annapolis to regulate our trade, principally originated from him; I know, that the grand convention which formed our constitution was the consequence of this, and originated from him: And here I cannot hesitate as a member of a happy community to pay that tribute of gratitude and thanks, which my heart has always felt to the man, whose councils and exertions have been so instrumental to our happiness. (To be Continued.)

UNITED STATES.

ALEXANDRIA, (Virg.) Dec. 20.

Extract of a letter from Richmond.

During the session the governor laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, informing, that "The commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States, and individual states, having made their final report to the President, dated the 29th June, 1793, a balance of 100,879 dollars, has been reported by the commissioners, against the state of Virginia."

In order that you may have some idea upon what principles those commissioners proceeded in the apportionment of the public debt, permit me to subjoin a few remarks, made from a letter communicated to the legislature, by the commissioners of this state, lately returned from Philadelphia, and written before the secretary's above-mentioned.

"If the aggregate of the balances had been apportioned among the states, according to the quotas during the war, Virginia would have been a considerable creditor of between two and three million dollars: But at present she is debtor, tho' for a small sum, not more than an 100,000 dollars. So much has the result been dependent upon the mode of apportionment."

"It seems probable, that the principle which governed Congress in apportioning the united contributions of the states, would have influenced the board in apportioning their general debt. By this rule Virginia would have been chargeable with about one-sixth part of the whole. But if the board had preferred the rate of representation prescribed for the first federal house of representatives, as a better rule, Virginia, having 10 members out of 65, would have been liable for still less—her proportion being a sixth and five-tenths, but neither of those modes were adopted."

In the second session of the first Congress under the new government, it was enacted that "The rule for apportionment of the aggregate balance should be the same, as that for representation, and according to the first enumeration which should be made."

"Agreeably to this enumeration, Virginia has 17 representatives—but as by compact, as well as act of Congress, the share of Kentucky, which is 2, is to be allotted to Vermont, her proportion will stand at 21 parts, out of 103—the present number of the house of representatives, after excluding agreeably to law, the state of Vermont; so that her present quota is one-fourth and nine-tenths, nearly."

The account current of Virginia against the United States, appears to be twenty-eight millions, two hundred and eighty-one thousand one hundred and forty five dollars and 18 cents.

The militia law has also been amended in some particulars—but nothing worth noticing, except that in actual invasion, &c. quakers are obliged to serve in person, or furnish substitutes.

All the cut money in the treasury, estimated at about 4000 dollars, is to be sent to the mint of the United States, and coined into dimes and half dimes.

An act has passed this session to prevent the migration of free negroes and mulattoes into the commonwealth. The policy of this act is, to arrest the farther propagation of St. Domingo principles, and to suppress those already disseminated as soon as possible.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27.

Extract of a letter from Albany.

On the 13th of January, in the house of Assembly, Mr. Willcocks, with a number of observations suitable to the occasion, moved for the following resolutions, viz.

"Whereas lengthy titles, or terms of pre-eminence and distinction, not known and warranted by the constitution, are not only unnecessary, but inconsistent with the plainness and real dignity of republican manners.

"Resolved, That in the future proceedings of this house, in their style of address and title of the first executive magistrate of this state, the words, "Excellency" and "Esquire," together with the words, "General, and commander in Chief of the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of this state," and every other characteristic designation, not warranted by the constitution shall be omitted.

"And for the like reasons, Resolved, also, That in the style of address, or title of the Senate of the state, and of the council of revision, The council of appointment, The judge of the Supreme Court, and every other court or courts within this state, and person or persons being Citizens thereof, the word "Honorable" heretofore used in the proceedings of this house, shall be omitted.

"Ordered, That the said resolution be committed to a committee of the whole house, and that it be the order of the day for Friday next."

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 29.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, Jan. 16.

This day has arrived in this port, a sloop of War, (24 guns) directly from Brest, by her are sent dispatches to the United States, of importance, the substance of them I am not able to communicate. This vessel brings an account of the late Queen of France—being decapitated in the *Royal style* of the *Guillotine*, with *Brissot* and several other noted characters. Toulon is invested by 150,000 of the bravest of men, who are determined on conquest or death—In the North, the French are very successful, the combined forces have met with a second repulse near Dunkirk, with greater loss than in their first defeat—That there will in the Spring, be ready for sea, the greatest fleet ever known in France—Their freedom is fixed with certainty, they cannot be conquered.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MORAL REFLECTIONS ON THE DEATH OF MARIA ANTONIETTA.

AN ELEGY.

Where is thy Husband now—Where be thy Brothers?
Who sies, and kneels, and says, God save the Queen?
Where be the bending Peers that flatter'd thee?
Where be the thronging troops that follow'd thee?
A Mother only mock'd with two fair babes,
A Dream of what thou wast.

SHAKESPEARE.

THIS past—the agonizing pang is o'er,
And thou, poor faded shadow of a Queen,
Shalt bend that supplicating eye no more,
While spurning us, a wretch, his ruffian mien.
No more the loud breeze of dawn shall bear
The sentenc'd Murder to thy harrow'd soul;
No more the night, close curtain'd by Despair,
Shall bid the whelming flood of Anguish roll.
No more loud Memory to thy bloated view
Recall the morning of thy troubled day,
When hope around the lovely landscape threw,
Spring's changeable robe, and Summer's cloud-
less ray.

Set is thy Star of Life—the pouring Storm
Turns its black deluge from that aching head,
The Friends of Murder quit that bloodless Form,
And the last animating Hope is fled.

Thou Soul of Greatness—that unrivall'd Face,
Which kneeling millions gloried to adore,
Each mental Treasure—each exterior Grace,
Shall raise the wonder-gazing Eye no more.

Yon golden cloud, that angel-Form enthroned,
Where still unchanged 'd it claims a Seraph's praise;
Where thy lov'd Lord each earthly wound atones,
With Pity's balm, and Glory's circling blaze.

Blest is the hour of Peace! (tho curs'd the hand
Which snaps the thread of Life's disastrous
loom;

Thrice blest the GREAT INVINCIBLE COM-
MAND,
That deals the Solace of the slumbering
Tomb!

Let those whom long-adopted sorrows own,
On whom the cruel strokes of Fate descend,
On whom the happy race of mortals frown,
And hard Affliction strips of many a friend.

Those, who at CYNTHIA's melancholly hour,
While the slow night-clock knells its mourn-
ful sound,

Have wak'd to weep with unavailing power,
The cureless pang of many a mental wound.

Let the wretched Mother, who with frenzied mind,
Saw her lost Cherub feed the craving Tomb,
Of HER whose heart its peerless Lord resign'd,
And gave to cankering Grief her virgin bloom.

Let ALL who fondly clasp the Form of Woe,
And boast that ev'ry fear'd Ill is theirs;
On GALLIA'S QUEEN one patient hour bestow
And turn to Heaven with penitence and
prayers,

Didst thou, mad Mourner, grace yon lily'd
Throne,
Fair as the youthful Poet's pictur'd dream,
While round thy brow the light of Genius shone,
And warm'd a Nation with its dazzling beam?

What tho Affliction's petrifying sway,
Could bid thy heart its wonted pulse forego,
Bid the pierc'd nerve of quivering life decay,
And leave a breathless "Monument of Woe."

Has grinning INFAMY, and pointed SCORN,
The mental Tribe thy generous mansion fed;
With impious hand each tortur'd fibre torn,
And urg'd the stroke 'till scepter'd beauty bled?

Oh no! vain ingrate, nature's boundless page
To the chill'd sense no equal'd horror shows,
One dread example blots a letter'd age,
That scene accurs'd a polish'd realm bestows.

Then call the roses to thy faded cheeks,
With the MIND's lustre light that languid eye,
Cloathe thy vex'd soul with resignation meek,
And bid the murmuring lingering accent die.

Why should the Wretch upon whose visual orb
The LORD of BRIGHTNESS never pour'd his ray
Repine when darkness folds her mighty robe,
At the swift transit of the changeful day!

Can the poor worm, who clasps it speck of
earth,
While on its head the crushing bolt is hurl'd,
Like yon bright Offspring of celestial birth,
Command the plaudits of a pitying world!

Say wast thou sent to fill this stormy scene
Freed from the icy touch of with'ring care?
Then think of loyal-Gallia's worship'd Queen,
And learn thy little drop of woe to bear.

Oh then thou selfish wourner cease to grieve,
If to thy heart one orphan'd hope remains,
With grateful lip the precious drop receive,
As the sweet solace of a world of pains.

Jan. 18, 1794. PHILENIA.

A writer in a Newark paper, concludes an essay on the importance of providing for the Education of the Poor, with the following anecdote:

"As it ever affords me pleasure to render to merit its due praise, before I conclude this essay, I beg leave to mention a circumstance that reflects much honor on a worthy, industrious mechanic, in the town of Newark. He maintains at his own charge a School-Master of reputable character, who teaches the English language, Writing and Arithmetic, to about forty children, among them the poor are taught gratis to his annual expence of about £20. Noble philanthropy! Honorary to human nature and christianity."

If the poor children of this City, could be educated in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, how much less than £20. would be the proportion of each individual of property?

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, to Mr. Louis Osmond, of this city, dated October 9th, 1793—received by the ———, via N. York.

"I am much pleased to confirm to you the disposition of this government, to do justice to American citizens. The 1300l. you shipped in dollars, by the Active, Capt. Blair, who was captured by a British privateer, and carried into Falmouth, has been delivered up to me upon demand. You see by this, that your having been a subject of France, does not prevent you in the least, from enjoying all the advantages of neutrality, in common with other American citizens; and I have no doubt, from this time, severe judgments will be obtained against all depredations committed upon the property of American subjects."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, to his friend in this city, dated October 18.

"It gives me real pleasure as a friend to America to find that you are not likely to be involved in the European war. The conduct of your Executive is very much applauded by all descriptions of people here; and I hope no circumstance will arise to disturb the harmony that subsists between the two countries. I believe whatever may be the decisions in the court of admiralty, justice will be done the parties injured by captures."

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives.

Tuesday, Jan. 28.

The Speaker laid before the house a petition from a convention of the delegates of the abolition societies of the States of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, praying the interposition of Congress to prevent the American shipping from being concerned in the slave trade.

Another petition of a similar import from a convention at Providence in 1793, was also read, and both of them on motion of Mr. Tracy, referred to a select committee.

Some private petitions were then presented, read and referred.

Mr. Murray presented a petition from two French citizens, refugees from Hispaniola in behalf of themselves and others praying a temporary relief from government, till such time as they can return to their own country and possessions, when they promise a reimbursement of any advances made to them in their present destitute situation.—Referred to the committee of the whole.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the report of the select committee, to whom had been referred the memorial of the Baltimore committee of relief for the emigrant refugees from Hispaniola—the report being read.

Mr. S. Smith moved the following resolution in substance, to be adopted as an amendment to the committee's Report—viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be empowered and requested to direct a sum not exceeding 10,000 dollars, to be paid for the relief of the indigent emigrants from the island of St. Domingo, now residing within the United States, and that the President also be requested to cause a reimbursement of the same to be negotiated and made out of the money due by the United States to France.

This amendment, after some debate was withdrawn by the mover, to admit another moved by Mr. Fitzsimons, which had for its object, the appointment of a committee to report a bill in the case.

This last amendment after further debate was agreed to by a large majority—the committee rose, and the chairman reported the amendment to the house.

In the house Mr. Nicholas moved an amendment, the object of which was to qualify the first resolution with an avowal that the legislature of the United States were not authorized by the constitution to grant money in the present case, but trusting to the humanity of their constituents, had resolved that a sum not exceeding dollars be granted, &c.

This motion was negatived.

The resolutions were adopted by the house, and a committee of three, viz Mr. Ames, Mr. Tracy, and Mr. Dayton, appointed to report a bill.

The house then went into committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions,

Mr. Trumbull in the chair.—The discussion continued till 3 o'clock—when the house adjourned.

January 29.

After reading and referring a private petition, the order of the day being called for, the house went into committee of the whole on Mr. Madison's resolutions—on which the debate was renewed, and progresses reported.

The appropriation bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, and further progresses made in the discussion.

Adjourned,

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

If the power of the present ruling party in France is really that of law and liberty, it is doing no good to their cause to lie for it. Why should news be made to answer the purpose of half an hour? It looks suspicious—it is weak. The form, the principles, the men and the measures of what is called government in France, have changed often. Change as they may, we have a set of people who think a man is a monster, if he presumes to say—here is an entire new state of things, will the old vindication answer? The wretch, the aristocrat—he is under FOREIGN influence, is the cry, which besides its extreme good sense, shows their opinion of what they do much applaud.

The Americans are esteemed a sober, thinking people—All their judgments on political transactions should evince that they are so—If the proceedings of the ruling party in France, will not stand the test of impartial examination, they do not deserve the favorable prejudices which exist, because they are not brought to it—If bystanders would see the mistakes of the game, they should look on impartially. Our newspapers may play the partizan for the French. How much does their prattle help them? Some of them avow their zeal for them. A zeal for truth would be as useful and as decent. We might hope to learn wisdom by others harm. No: If the French have many of our good wishes, let us learn many good lessons; by seeing wherein they betray, disgrace and destroy the cause of liberty, which there is no doubt they once had entrusted to their prudence. I hope you will have the desire to keep your paper as impartial as the Leyden Gazette. A. B.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

November 7.
TOULON.

The Representatives of the people before Toulon, wrote from Ollioules on the 24th October, that prospects in the South began to brighten; that the requisitions of the neighboring departments, and the forces that were employed in besieging Lyons, were absolutely necessary, the enemy being masters of the sea, and, therefore, enabled to procure all the reinforcement they stood in need of. These representatives, sent also another letter to the Convention, written by a young defender of his country, whose father had been condemned to death:—"I address myself to you," he says, "who are the fathers of the country: I belong to a family who are as aristocratic as I am patriotic; it has renounced me—from this I derive honor. I understand that my father is to be guillotined to-day—He has betrayed his country, and therefore deserves punishment—I do not regret it.

"No good Republican ought to acknowledge as parents those who are not like himself, Republicans—I request that I may become the adopted child of the nation."

The Convention applauded his conduct.

Dally's Hotel.

GIFFORD DALLY,

Formerly Keeper of the City Tavern, and of the Merchant's Coffee-House of this City:—

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has THIS DAY opened a HOTEL in Shippen-Street, between Third and Fourth-Streets, at the House formerly occupied by Mr. Timmons, which has lately been greatly improved, and is now very commodious; where he has furnished himself with the best of LIQUORS, and will furnish a TABLE for Parties, with the best provisions the Markets afford, at any hour, on the shortest notice. From his long experience in this line of business, he flatters himself he shall be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their company.

Philadelphia, January 29, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Virginia, Northumberland County, Dec. 28, 1793.
FOR SALE,
A Valuable Tract of LAND,
 in this county, containing about eight hundred acres, one fourth of which is low grounds, of excellent quality; the other three-fourths is high land, well covered with oak, hickory and chestnut.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, on Yeocombe river, about three miles from the Potomack. There is on it a two story brick dwelling-house, with four rooms and a passage on each floor, exclusive of closets; a good kitchen, and other necessary out-houses. It has orchards of apple and peach trees, and is well watered by many delightful springs. The terms may be known on application to the Honorable JOHN HEATH, in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Jan. 10. dnf. JOHN GORDON.

Excellent CLARET,

In bottles and in casks of 50 bottles each.

A few cases Champagne Wine;
MADEIRA,
 In pipes, hogheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front-street.

Jan. 2. 1794. dnf.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House,
 and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation, also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&t—rf.

Parry and Musgrave,
Goldsmiths & Jewellers,
 No. 42,

SOUTH SECOND-STREET,

HAVE FOR SALE,

An elegant Assortment of

SILVER & PLATED WARE,

JEWELLERY & FINE CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Monitors kept, and every thing in the gold and silver way done as usual.

December 24. mw&tf

Insurance Company.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North-America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (for the last six months) of six per cent, on the amount of the first and second instalments; and of one per cent per month on the sums paid in anticipation of the third instalment, calculating from the first day of the month following that, in which those payments were made. The dividend will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, at the company's office, No. 119 South Front-street, at any time after the 13th instant.

By order of the Directors.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

Jan. 9. w&t.m.

Treasury Department,

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 6th of February next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required during the present year, at the several places of rendezvous hereafter mentioned, for the Recruiting Service, viz.

At New-Brunswick, in New-Jersey;
 At Philadelphia,
 At Lancaster, } in Pennsylvania.
 At Reading, }

The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
 One pound of beef, or 3/4 of a pound of pork,
 Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey,
 One quart of salt,
 Two quarts of vinegar,
 Two pounds of soap,
 One pound of candles } per 100 rations.

Jan. 9. tawt6F.

Bank of the United States.

January 6th, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be paid at the Bank, after the sixteenth instant, to the Stockholders or their representatives, duly authorized fifteen dollars and fifty cents for each share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By Order,

JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

No. 54, South Second-street,

Second door below the corner of Chestnut-street,

HAS IMPORTED,

By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,

A large and general Assortment of

New Books and Stationary,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Dec. 23. mw&tf

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of GEORGE WIBLE, late of the city of Philadelphia, baker, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and those who are indebted, are desired to make immediate payment.

HENRY REES, Administrator.

January 12. 2aw3w.

This day is published,
 By **MATHEW CAREY,**
 No. 118, MARKET-STREET,
 (Price a quarter dollar)

A short account of ALGIERS,

Containing a description of the climate of that country—of the manners and customs of the inhabitants, and of their several wars against Spain, France, England, Holland, Venice, and other powers of Europe, from the usurpation of Barbarossa and the invasion of the Emperor Charles V. to the present time; with a concise view of the origin of the rupture between ALGIERS and the UNITED STATES.

Jan. 9. dnf.

THE YOUNG LADIES'
Drawing Academy,
Under the Direction of
S. FOLWELL,
Will, in a few days, be resumed.

HE feels a gratitude to those parents and guardians of the young ladies, who have entrusted to him their tuition—and as most of them are to return, he will have an opportunity, by his endeavors for their further improvement, to acquit himself of a debt, which he esteems it an honor to have incurred.

One or two large Rooms,

In a central situation, suitable to accommodate his pupils, are wanted. Apply to him, at No. 2, Latitia Court—where he will be thankful to receive commands for Miniature Painting or Hair Work, and all kind of Drawing on Ivory, Sattin or Paper.

January 13, 1794. diw

WAR ATLAS.

This Day is Published,

(Price Two Dollars)

By **MATHEW CAREY,**

No. 118, Market-street,

A Collection of Maps,

Including the whole of the various Seats of the present War in Europe and the West-Indies, viz.

1. MAP of the United Provinces of Holland, Friesland, Groningen, Overijssel, Gelders, Utrecht, and Zealand.
2. Map of the French, Dutch, and Austrian Netherlands.
3. Map of France divided into circles and departments.
4. Map of Spain and Portugal.
5. Map of Germany and Switzerland.
6. Map of Italy.
7. Map of the West-Indies.

N. B. Any of the above Maps may be had separate.

Said Carey has lately published

Account of Algiers—with a Map—1/103.

Account of the Malignant Fever, 4th edition—3/9.

Dr. Nally's Treatise on do.—1/103.

Jan. 25. 4 2aw.

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts stated or collected, employers suited with domestics, house rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—soldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; shares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road; certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and mortgages, with or without deposits—Bought, sold, or negotiated at No. 8, in fourth Sixth-street, below Market-street by **FRANCIS WHITE,** Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by personal application.

December 11. d

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs—and all persons interested, are desired to take notice accordingly.

DOROTHY HANCOCK.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

Take Notice.

ALL persons who have any demands against the Estate of his late Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. deceased, are requested to exhibit the same to the Subscriber, Attorney to the Administratrix of said Estate: And all persons who stand indebted to said Estate, are requested to settle with him immediately; as the Act of Limitation of Actions, which is to take place on the first day of December next, will otherwise render it necessary for him to commence suits against them.

JOSEPH MAY, Attorney

to the Administratrix.

Boston, Nov. 13, 1793.

N. B. The Printers throughout this Commonwealth, are requested to insert this in their respective newspapers, and forward their accounts for the same, to J. M.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by

Thomas Dobson,

Price three eighths of a Dollar,

"An Enquiry into the principles and tendency of certain public measures."

January 16. dtw

Just Imported,
 From **LONDON, DUBLIN and GLASGOW,**
 And now opening for sale, by
MATHEW CAREY,
 At No. 118, Market Street,
 A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Register for 1792

European Magazine for the first six months of 1793

Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire

Memoirs of the Manchester society, 3 vols.

Priestly on matter and spirit

on christianity

Disney's life of Dr. Jortin

Kingville's ancient geography

D'Auoirs of Guy Joli

Memy, a collection of essays

Varicof Prussia's works

Calm observer—by Mackintosh

Ruffell's ancient and modern Europe

Langhorne's Plutarch

Elegant extracts, superbly gilt

Elegant extracts of natural history

Saugnier and Brillon's voyage

Rochoon's voyage to Madagascar

Townsend's travels in Spain

Taffo's Jerusalem delivered

Smellie's translation of Buffon

Berwick's history of quadrupeds

Buffon abridged

History of birds

Phillips's history of inland navigation

Hooper's rational recreations

History of France, in 3 vols.

Curiosities of literature, 3 vols.

Whitaker's defence of queen Mary

Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.

Dow's history of Hindostan

Sketches of the Hindoos

Key to polite literature.

Inulay's description of Kentucky

Present state of Nova-Scotia

Present state of Hudson's Bay

Preston on masonry

Lavater on physiognomy, abridged

Zimmerman's survey

Murphy's life of Dr. Johnson

Necker on executive power

Killess of Secundus

Gallery of portraits

Volney's ruins of empires

Travels

Vaillant's travels, with superb engravings

Downman's infancy

Adair's history of American Indians

Benington on materialism and immaterialism

Berthold's advice to patriotic travellers

Builder's magazine

Complete farmer

Chandon's life of Voltaire

De Non's travels

Franklin's life and works

Grozier's description of China

Murphy's translation of Tacitus

Godwin on political justice

Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.

Helvetius on man

Kaimes's sketches of the history of man

Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus

Mave's gardener's dictionary

Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family

Playhouse dictionary

Reveries of solitude

Smith's theory of moral sentiments

Stackhouse's history of the bible

Watson's life of Philip II. & III.

Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.

Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man

Wall's on the prevention of diseases

Moore's journal in France

Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.

Cox's travels into Switzerland

Rabart's history of the French revolution

Life of Lord Chatham

Mallet's northern antiquities

Motherby's medical dictionary

Grigg's advice to females

Hamilton's outlines of the practice of mid-wifery

Manning's practice of physic

Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca

Innes on the mufcles

Pott's works

Fourcroy's chemistry

Armstrong on diseases of children

Quincy's dispensatory

Edinburgh dispensatory

Lewis's dispensatory

Ryan on the asthma

Robertson's treatise on fevers

Lees botany

Leake on the viscera

Leake on diseases of women

Nicholson's chemistry

Gardiner on the animal economy

Lewis's Materia Medica

Fordyce on digestion

Withering on the fox glove

Lind on the diseases of heat

Monro on diseases of armies

Haller's physiology

Spallanzane's dissertations

London practice of physic

Bell's surgery

Chaetall's chemistry.

Terms of Subscription for this

Gazette, are Six Dollars per annum—to be

paid half-yearly. Subscriptions of persons

who reside at a distance from the city, to be

twelve months in advance, or payment to be

guaranteed at the place of publication.

Advertisements of one square, or less, in-

serted four times for one Dollar—once, for

Fifty Cents—and continuations at Twenty

Cents each—those of greater length in pro-

portion. Favors in this line, and Subscrip-

tions, will be gratefully received at the Office

in South Fourth-street, five doors north of the

Indian Queen.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of **LONG PRIMER** on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound. Enquire of the Editor.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, New-York.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the **PURCHASE & SALE** of **STOCKS** on **COMMISSION**, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. **LEONARD BLECKER.**

George Brinhurst,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Episcopal burying-ground.

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requesting their future favors, as well as those of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the shortest notice, all kinds of pleasure carriages, such as coaches, chariots, phaetons with and